

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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"Steady does it," says Tommy Atkins, and now we know what he means.

One of the first newspaper service flags in the state to carry a gold star flies over the office of the Morrisville Messenger in honor of Corp. Charles R. Patenaude, who was killed in the Marne-Aisne battle.

A shortage of castor oil, extensively used as a lubricant for airplanes, is causing some alarm in Washington, and in the crisis Young America will meet the test of patriotism by going to bed without it.

Nothing less than the abatement of every poll tax where it is assessed against a man who is in the armed service of the allies is expected of the Barre board of civil authority when it meets Thursday evening.

Visitors called at the home of George Sylvester Viereck, publisher of the Vaterland, in Mount Vernon, N. Y. They carried a long fence rail, but the friend of baby killers was not at home to accept the implied invitation.

And now Willie Hearst is accused of being friendly with Bolo Pasha, who was executed by the French for treason. Attorney General Lewis of New York offers to furnish affidavits of its truth, but whether or not the charge is unfounded, the most damning indictment of Hearst is that so many people are more than ready to believe it.

A Massachusetts newspaper receives a letter requesting that the men who make the paper cease referring to wounded men in the past tense. It is an innocent error, of course, but the old suggestion of the thing comes home first of all to fathers and mothers who have boys over there. The past tense should be reserved for those who have made the final sacrifice.

Each in his turn most of the members of the Wilson cabinet have come in for criticism from sources usually partisan, but the critics have been unusually lenient with Secretary McAdoo and the reason is obvious. The public may be depended upon to hold pretty positive notions of a man's worth and it is generally recognized that Mr. McAdoo is not only a tireless official but a capable one as well.

State Food Administrator F. H. Brooks, in his City park address Sunday evening, quoted a very widely circulated recommendation when he suggested that persons of mature growth, not including invalids, might perform a patriotic service by denying themselves sugar until the shortage is over. At first blush, the recommendation may seem extreme, but of course the sacrifice, if it may be called that, is nothing compared to what men in the trenches are giving up.

Until an adverse ruling came from Secretary Baker, Waterloo, Ia., reporters were bemoaning the Waterloo they had met in requesting from their local board exemption from the work or fight order. News gathering is an indispensable industry, said Secretary Baker in upholding the stand taken by the reporters, but in an addenda he rightly declared that each man must be judged on his merits, and that the possibility of replacing him in an important industry must be considered before the exemption order is signed.

A mathematical person has decided that the average college graduate has a vocabulary of 20,000 words. Plenty of cynical people will arise to inquire whether the 20,000 are all different words, and then maybe someone in the audience will recall the story of the 10-year-old youngster whom the teacher kept after school until he should name 12 animals that inhabit the Arctic circle. It was June and even the bees, droning idly at the window, were calling him to join his companions in the swimming hole just over the next rise. Finally, in a fit of desperation, the boy seized his pencil, wrote hurriedly, and then booted, leaving an astonished school man to scan the answer sheet, which read: "Six polar bears and six seals."

For ways that were devious and tricks that bore the earmarks of the master strategist, smuggling Chinamen across the northern border of Vermont, as elsewhere, in the old days could give points to most devices in the gentle art of deception. But gun runners along our southern border have outmatched in the scope of their smuggling the clever gentry who used to thrive on toting celestial over the line from Canada. Kerosene cans are readily converted into sugar receptacles by cutting off the top and inserting false bottoms. Ten-gallon milk cans are treated in much the same way, and extra-sized stockings are used by the smugglers, many of whom it may be suspected are women. Bustles went out of style many years ago, although the wearing of them has been revived by Mexican women, and in these cumbersome affairs are concealed many pounds

of contraband sugar. While sugar continues on the embargo list, government agents will have to match their keenest wits against the law violators, for they are dealing with the wildest of smugglers when they challenge the women.

## THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Horace F. Graham has made an excellent governor. He has been the state's executive at a time when his tact, good judgment and loyalty have served the state in good stead. Because of his fine public record the governor's acknowledgment of a straying from the path of strict rectitude when he was state auditor comes as a great shock to all Vermonters. The governor's statement does not blink the facts. It does not equivocate. And if it is lacking somewhat in detail the reason for that lack is concisely told. Confirmation of the most persistent rumor, by no less a person than the governor himself, must serve to set at rest the stories that have been in circulation of late. Confession is never better for the soul than when it is the soul of a man in a high station, and while the first feeling is naturally one of revulsion, it will be followed by the conviction that Governor Graham did the frank and manly thing in his straight-forward statement of Monday. The Times is by no means disposed to condone any transgression that eventually may be recorded against Governor Graham. Yet it directs attention to the fact that he is measurably a victim of a system which makes it easy for an officeholder to divert public money from its natural channel, even though the diversion is accompanied by a firm purpose to restore. Back of it all is an antiquated system of financing, which the legislature should lose no time in revamping. It should be borne in mind that the governor was not at all furtive in his manipulations. He made no attempt to conceal them, and it adds not a little to the complication of affairs that vouchers and even files have been removed from the office, although Mr. Graham, in his statement, explicitly, and truthfully, we believe, declares that he has taken none of them.

That Governor Graham asks for a suspension of judgment until a qualified accountant in the person of Judge O. M. Barber can make a thorough examination of the books should not be used against him. It is his privilege. Let the decision be reserved. A greater Captain of mankind than any who lead in the battles of France to-day would not have done less.

## CURRENT COMMENT

If, by war-time "restrictions," the drinking of alcohol by men and women in Great Britain has been reduced 83 per cent, vastly to the advantage of an over-saturated nation as all admit, the benefit to be derived from cutting out the remaining 17 per cent ought to be beyond argument. It is called "solving" the drink problem in Great Britain, however, to make the country only 83 per cent sober in war-time. That is of course a gain to be thankful for, but what will happen to it when peace comes and the big brewing and distillery interests get active again in party politics and the average Englishman suddenly remembers the sacredness of his Magna Charta right to booze?—Springfield Republican.

## Missouri Shows Up Better.

The World has not always agreed with Joseph W. Folk, but he has the makings of a better senator than Missouri has had in Washington for many years. Nominated by the Democrats, there should be no doubt about his election.—New York World.

## The Sugar Rations.

The people who are accustomed to pile up sugar in their coffee until the lumps come even to the top of the cup, now begin to realize that we are at war. But after they have had a month of it, they may have a better digestion and a real appetite for nourishing and substantial foods, such as they were never given before.

Two pounds per person a month is a good deal more than enough for table use. But to keep within the ration the majority of housewives will have to limit their use of sugar for cooking. The rich and cloying desserts and sugar sauces will have to become a memory.

The human craving for sugar must respond to some need of the system. But the quantities used by many people indicate a morbid appetite. Where so much is required, it must be that digestion has been spoiled by abuse. Appetite is spurred into feeble life only by constant increase of the saccharine stimulation, giving the body far more of it than nature calls for or can use.

Even if this limitation does bear hard on some of us, it ought to be a pleasure to feel we are making some sacrifice for the boys over there. A healthy-minded person ought not live along just as usual in this time of suffering, giving up nothing and enjoying all his pampering comforts and soft satisfactions as usual.

When we have to give up this or that accustomed habit, we can at least feel that we are making some slight contribution to the cause for which others are giving the dearest thing in life. It ought to be a pleasure to do it.—White River Landmark.

## Because It Is Right.

Two letters from President Wilson to senators, asking their support of the suffrage amendment, have recently been made public, and have greatly heartened the suffragists. One was sent to Senator Baird, the other to Senator Shields. And in both of them, the president took the high ground that suffrage has become a critical reform because of its bearings upon the influence of the United States throughout the world as the champion of human right against oppression.

This is the significant feature of these notes. Nor is it by reading this notion into them that we find it there. "I believe that our present position as champions of democracy throughout the world would be greatly strengthened if the Senate would follow the example of the House of Representatives in passing the pending amendment," wrote the president to Senator Baird. And to Senator Shields he wrote: "I feel that much of the morale of this country and of the world will repose in our sincere adherence to democratic principles, will depend upon the action which the Senate takes in this now critically important matter."

Nothing could be clearer than that the president is of the opinion that the United

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ed States cannot justify its assertion of democratic citizenship if it persists in withholding the right of suffrage from half its population.

In the course of the correspondence one finds reference to the bearing upon the winning of the war of the passage of the amendment. This is not the angle from which to approach the subject. The main view is that suffrage is right, and that because it is right, it ought to be adopted as national policy, war or no war.

It is this view of the subject that we have endeavored consistently to keep before our New Hampshire people. The war simply serves to bring it into clear relief. Our country stands out as the greatest of the protagonists of human liberty. It lifts its banners as a rallying point of the oppressed. It fights a beacon of hope for all who are held in subjection. Its own record ought to be clear as the light, and as stainless as its flag. So, it is sound war policy to enlarge human liberty at home.

But the war merely emphasizes the truth of an idea that was true before the war, and will be true so long as man lives on this planet. Man is man, whether the individual be a woman or a man, and if man is free to live his own life, and has the right to the consent from which government derives all its just powers, that freedom and right extend to all men, regardless of the accident of sex. This is sound Americanism, and sound morals, at any time and under all conditions of peace or war.

That the president didn't see it in this light when he maintained that suffrage was a state and not a national question ought to have no weight whatever. It is good that he sees clearly now. The war has clarified many obscure subjects. It has made as plain as day this, for instance, that a democratic people cannot be democratic if one-half of it has no voice in government.—Manchester Union.

## THE "BLIMP."

Nickname Given By Pilots to Airship  
 Submarine Scouts.

An American Balloon Base in England, Aug. 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The "Blimp" is the nickname which the American pilots have given to the little dirigible airships which are technically termed "S. S.", or submarine scouts.

The gas-bag of the Blimp is about 150 feet long and 30 feet in diameter. The lower structure is virtually that of a scouting airplane of medium power, so that the whole effect is that of a sort of a cross between airplane and balloon. The crew is usually one pilot and an observer, and the speed is about 40 miles an hour.

The cargo is a load of bombs which work like a destroyer's depth charges, exploding by waterpressure at a depth of 20 to 80 feet. The carriage contains steering gear, bomb levers, wireless apparatus, camera and observation instruments.

Hundreds of Blimps are constantly on duty around the coasts of France and England. American pilots and observers are just beginning to take up this work. It is the greatest U-boat destroyer in existence, if the men who work the Blimps are to be believed. One enthusiastic American pilot who had been dropping bombs up and down the Irish sea for a month, remarked to the Associated Press correspondent, "The Blimp is not only one of the ways of destroying U-boats; it is the way."

The advantage that the Blimp has over the seaplane is that it can stand still in the air. If a U-boat dives down and lies out of sight on the bottom, the Blimp sits over it until it decides to move on or come to the surface. If the submarine does not move, the Blimp is just as well contented, for in the meantime the wireless has been at work, and trawlers are coming up in the course of an hour or two with the necessary equipment to smoke Mister Submarine out of his hole.

If the submarine rises before naval help arrives, the Blimp tackles it alone with bombs. If the submarine tries to move away along the bottom of the sea, the Blimp follows its shadow until it comes, sooner or later, to a shallow spot where it can be effectively dealt with.

Subject to the Blimp's fuel supply and its "duration power" in the air, there is little chance of escape for a U-boat once it has been sighted by one of those handy little dirigibles. The sighting or spotting of the U-boats is the great difficulty for the sea around England are large places, and the range of the individual Blimp is comparatively small.

A larger type of Blimp is now being used, known technically as the C. P. or coast patrol. It carries a larger crew and a greater supply of fuel and is used for detecting mine-fields as well as submarines.

## Playing Safe.

Willie's grandmother came for a few days' visit, and while she was sitting on the veranda, Willie approached with a questioning expression.

"Grandma," said he, "can you crack nuts by biting them?"

"Not any more, Willie," answered grandmother. "I lost all my teeth several years ago."

"Fine!" rejoined Will, with a look of relief, as he handed her a handful of walnuts. "Hold these, please, while I go and get some more."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

GERMANS FIGHTING  
HARD FOR TIME

Direct Counter Actions Against the Franco-American Line Between Soissons and Rheims.

With the American Army on the Vesle, Monday, Aug. 12.—(By the Associated Press).—The Germans directed counter actions against the Franco-American line between Soissons and Rheims to-day, but without bringing about any change in the situation nor did the enemy reveal any intention of an immediate attempt to recover any portion of the territory lost north of the Marne.

The guns on either side were seldom silent and at many places, especially in the neighborhood of Fismette, north of Fismes, where the opposing lines are close the Germans repeatedly searched the American positions with machine gunfire.

It is quite possible that the crown prince may decide upon a counter attack on a big scale in that sector but such action would necessitate the bringing up of divisions which presumably are badly needed on the British front and at other points. It seems probable he realized that any attempt to wrest territory here from the troops that have just taken it would be extremely high priced.

On the other hand, the Germans now are in such positions along the line south of the Aisne that they can afford to take more time for a retreat over that river, confident that the allies will not extend themselves too much in an effort here at this time.

The Germans are fighting hard for time, but observers continue to report indications that their plans still include a retirement. The French and the Americans, however, have not ceased to exert pressure.

## RESENT TOO MUCH BOSTON.

(From a Soldier's Letter in the Rockland, Me., Courier-Gazette.)

Incidentally, I want to speak of something that rather sticks in my crop. You know that I do not "pull" for any one state, laying stress rather on the fact that I am an American and belong to all of them; you know that I look at soldiering from the regular's, or, in other words, from the professional's point of view, so you won't think I'm biased. But it seems too bad to read the accounts in the Boston papers and hear so much about every regiment in the Yankee division but the 103d. It doesn't make a damned bit of difference to these boys from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont who are here in the 103d, and who know the work that they have done. It is bad psychology, to say the least, to keep up this continual prattling about the "Dandy 5th," the "Fighting Ninth," etc., for it causes and keeps on causing a whole lot of unnecessary hard feeling between regiments that are fighting the same enemy.

While they have no great newspapers to spread broadcast the story of their every little deed, these quiet, clear-eyed chaps from the hill of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are second to none—not even the Canadian or the beloved "Ladies from Hell"—as regards their courage and soldierly possibilities. Certainly I knew what I was doing when I came all the way from Michigan to rejoin a Maine regiment, and I would do it again, for these lads have fulfilled my every expectation. The great majority of them ring true as steel in action, and I've seen them stand fast, time and time again under the dammedest artillery and minnowurfer poundings that Fritz could possibly give them. Neither has Fritz ever captured any of the 103d so far, nor has he been able to budge them from a single position they have held.

## CANNED PEAS.

By Laura Buffum, Domestic Science Expert of War Garden Commission.

Those peas which are not fully grown are best for canning. Shell them, discarding broken peas, but do not wash. Blanch five minutes and cold dip. Pack the peas in jars, again discarding broken ones, and do not press the pack with spoon or spatula, or others may be broken. Broken peas cause a cloudy liquid. Pack to within one inch of top. Put on rubber, add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart and cover with boiling water. Place the top and adjust top ball or screw on top with thumb and little finger. Sterilize 120 minutes in hot water bath; 120 minutes in water seal outfit; 60 minutes at five to ten pounds steam pressure. Remove, seal tight and cool. Write to the national war garden commission, Washington, for a free canning manual, enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage.

Success in the canning of peas is due to careful handling and close following of directions. They should be very fresh—picked the same day if possible—and the work should be done quickly. Grading is important. Avoid having mature hard peas mixed with young tender peas. Shell enough for a few jars and can these, before shelling more. Each step should quickly follow the preceding, when once the peas are picked. Peas allowed to stand after blanching will not keep well. The commission will be glad to answer any questions written on one side of the paper and sent in a self-addressed stamped envelope.

## Timothy and Clover Seed.

Receipts by dealers of timothy seed were indicated to be 85,000,000 pounds less for the year ending July 1, 1918, than for the year ending July 1, 1917, according to the seed reporting service of the bureau of markets. However, the carry-over on July 1, 1918, amounted to about 12,000,000 pounds more than that of the year before, and 59,200,000 pounds more than that of two years ago. This large carry-over, it is thought, will offset the greatly reduced acreage cut for seed this year. Incomplete returns from the war emergency seed survey of July 1, 1918, show exports for the 12 months ending on that date have decreased from 12,767,580 pounds to 8,568,241 pounds. The United States has always been the largest exporter of timothy seed, and the falling off in exports, it is stated, may be due to difficulties in securing ocean transportation and to a decreased demand in Europe for seed to produce hay crops.

Incomplete returns from the survey of stock and receipts indicate that the stock of clover seed in the hands of dealers on July 1, 1918, is less than one-third of the quantity held by them a year ago. The receipts by dealers for the year ending July 1, 1918, were 24,000,000 pounds less than for the previous year.

## GAYSVILLE

Thomas Jacobs passed away last Tuesday at the home of J. E. Safford, where he had lived for many years. Funeral services were held at the house Thursday, Rev. V. M. Martin officiating. Burial was at Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Mrs. W. E. Hagar of Wallingford spent a part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Safford.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Miner and their two sons returned Thursday from a trip to Montreal and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chase and three children of Concord, N. H., are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walden White.

Mrs. Gladys Green of Boston is a guest at Edward Labelle's.

Ernest Lavalley of Windsor spent the week end with his family here.

Charles Angell of East Brookfield is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Anne Angell, for a few days.

Mrs. Ida Roberts of Springfield, Mass., is visiting relatives here for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dukette have returned from a brief wedding trip to Concord, N. H., and vicinity.

Harrison Costigan returned Saturday from a business visit to Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. Janet O. Poor of South Royalton is visiting relatives here for a few weeks.

Miss Jennie Brown was at home from Bethel for the week end.

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 All Men's \$6.00 Oxfords now ..... 4.85  
 All Men's \$5.00 Oxfords now ..... 3.95  
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